APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/763,160	01/26/2004	Keiko Hayashi	Q79567	6750

			EXAMINER
23373	7590	12/13/2005	WANG, JIN CHENG

SUGHRUE MION, PLLC
2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.
SUITE 800
WASHINGTON, DC 20037

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2672	

DATE MAILED: 12/13/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/763,160	HAYASHI ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Jin-Cheng Wang	2672	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>28 October 2005</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-27</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-27</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

Applicant's submission filed on 9/28/2005 has been entered. Claims 1-12 have been amended. Claims 13-27 have been newly added. Claims 1-27 are pending in the application.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments and the declarations filed on September 28, 2005 with respect to claims 1-27 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection based on Janssen et al. US Patent No. 6,512,529 (hereinafter Janssen) in view of DeStefano U.S. Patent No. 6,304,259 (hereinafter DeStefano) and Berman et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,448,956 (hereinafter Berman).

In response to applicant's arguments that Janssen's windows are overlapped each other, the Examiner asserts that Janssen teaches windows not overlapped each other.

For example, Janssen has taught in the Background of the Invention that the windows on the desktop can be organized in a variety of different ways including the tiled windows so that the contents of each window are totally visible to the operator. Janssen regards the tiled windows as prior art teaching which is prior to Janssen's invention. Janssen taught more advanced technique of invisible windows for the overlapped windows to solve the problem of the limited screen space. Janssen also teaches the tiled windows of a larger screen surface or **multiple screen surfaces**; see column 2, lines 1-10. Janssen teaches resizing or moving windows so that the windows are not overlapped. Although Janssen focuses on the invisible windows of the overlapped windows, Janssen aims to solve the prior art problems of the limited screen space for

presenting large pieces of information using the multiple windows. This does not preclude

Janssen from teaching non-overlapped windows since tiled windows are non-overlapped and

overlapped windows can be moved and resized so that they are not overlapped. Moreover,

windows may be displayed in **multiple screen surfaces as commonly known the computer**

art. The plurality of windows are displayed on multiple display surfaces are known in the

computer art. See column 2, lines 1-10 of Janssen. The cited reference discloses displaying

information on a plurality of windows so that all the important information displayed in various

windows can be concurrently viewed; see column 1-3 and Figs. 3-4; either on the overlapped

windows with the invisible window technique or in tiled windows on the same display surface or

in multiple display surfaces; see Janssen column 1-2.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no teaching or suggestion that multiple

displays are in any way affected by this drag and drop operation of Berman, the Examiner asserts

that Berman teaches the drag and drop operation applied to the image windows or the image

regions on the image windows on a plurality of the display monitors.

For example, Berman discloses in column 8, lines 25-40 a drag and drop image

manipulation in which the user may engage the cursor with a persistent click of the left mouse

button and virtually pick up and move the active image or stack of images unto another location

on the image display monitor. Berman discloses in column 10, line 39 through column 11, line

2,using the drag and drop image manipulation to rearrange the images A-D displayed on two-

monitor device. Berman discloses in column 14, lines 1-25 performing one of a plurality of

image manipulation functions associated with each of the regions within the activated image

window and executing a selected one of the image manipulation functions within the activated

image display window wherein the images or image regions are displayed in a plurality of

display monitors as shown in Figs. 3A-11C.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Janssen et al.

US Patent No. 6,512,529 (hereinafter Janssen) in view of DeStefano U.S. Patent No. 6,304,259

(hereinafter DeStefano) and Berman et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,448,956 (hereinafter Berman).

Re Claim 1:

Janssen teaches or suggests a method for displaying a plurality of pieces of screen

information on a plurality of display apparatuses, comprising:

Partitioning the screen of a first display apparatus into a main display window and a

plurality of contracted display windows (*See Figs. 2-4; see Background of the Invention wherein*

the cited reference teaches that the windows on the desktop can be organized in a variety of

different ways including the tiled windows so that the contents of each window are totally visible

to the operator) in a manner such that the windows do not overlap each other (*see Background of*

the Invention wherein the cited reference teaches that the windows on the desktop can be

organized in a variety of different ways including the tiled windows so that the contents of each

window are totally visible to the operator. To concurrently view all the important information

displayed in various windows, e.g., in air traffic control, the focus of the radar operator is on the

main situation display window where the operator is tracking the movement of aircraft through

the radar plots displayed in the window. The operator also needs to regularly be able to view

additional information about the aircraft, weather conditions as displayed in other windows. The

method allows the operator to perform his task while at the same time not obscuring other

windows which are essential to perform the task; column 1, lines 38-67 and column 2, lines 1-

50; in column 3, lines 11-30, the cited reference discloses the contents of the window are

exposed when the cursor moves into the area of the window when in "normal" mode and the

contents of the window are exposed in the manner described above for a specified period of time

in "timed" mode);

Presenting first screen information on both a first contracted display window of the

plurality of contracted display windows and the main display window (*see Background of the*

Invention wherein the cited reference teaches that the windows on the desktop can be organized

in a variety of different ways including the tiled windows so that the contents of each window are

totally visible to the operator. Janssen regards the tiled windows as prior art teaching which is

prior to Janssen's invention. Janssen taught more advanced technique of invisible windows for

the overlapped windows to solve the problem of the limited screen space. However, Janssen also

teaches the tiled windows of a larger screen surface or multiple screen surface; see column 2,

lines 1-10. Janssen teaches resizing or moving windows so that the windows are not overlapped.

Although Janssen focuses on the invisible windows of the overlapped windows, Janssen aims to

solve the prior art problems of the limited screen space for presenting large pieces of

information using the multiple windows. This does not preclude Janssen from teaching non-overlapped windows since tiled windows are non-overlapped and overlapped windows can be moved and resized so that they are not overlapped. Moreover, windows may be displayed in multiple screen surfaces as commonly known the computer art);

Presenting second screen information on both a second contracted display window of the plurality of contracted display windows and a second display apparatus (*see Background of the Invention wherein the cited reference teaches that the windows on the desktop can be organized in a variety of different ways including the tiled windows so that the contents of each window are totally visible to the operator. Janssen regards the tiled windows as prior art teaching which is prior to Janssen's invention. Janssen taught more advanced technique of invisible windows for the overlapped windows to solve the problem of the limited screen space. However, Janssen also teaches the tiled windows of a larger screen surface or **multiple screen surfaces**; see column 2, lines 1-10. Janssen teaches resizing or moving windows so that the windows are not overlapped. Although Janssen focuses on the invisible windows of the overlapped windows, Janssen aims to solve the prior art problems of the limited screen space for presenting large pieces of information using the multiple windows. This does not preclude Janssen from teaching non-overlapped windows since tiled windows are non-overlapped and overlapped windows can be moved and resized so that they are not overlapped. Moreover, windows may be displayed in* **multiple screen surfaces as commonly known the computer art**);

Presenting third screen information on a third contracted display window of the plurality of contracted display windows (*see Background of the Invention wherein the cited reference teaches that the windows on the desktop can be organized in a variety of different ways including*

the tiled windows so that the contents of each window are totally visible to the operator. Janssen

regards the tiled windows as prior art teaching which is prior to Janssen's invention. Janssen

taught more advanced technique of invisible windows for the overlapped windows to solve the

problem of the limited screen space. However, Janssen also teaches the tiled windows of a larger

*screen surface or **multiple screen surfaces**; see column 2, lines 1-10. Janssen teaches resizing or*

moving windows so that the windows are not overlapped. Although Janssen focuses on the

invisible windows of the overlapped windows, Janssen aims to solve the prior art problems of the

limited screen space for presenting large pieces of information using the multiple windows. This

does not preclude Janssen from teaching non-overlapped windows since tiled windows are non-

overlapped and overlapped windows can be moved and resized so that they are not overlapped.

*Moreover, windows may be displayed in **multiple screen surfaces as commonly known the***

computer art. The plurality of windows are displayed on multiple display surfaces are known

***in the computer art. See column 2, lines 1-10 of Janssen.** The cited reference discloses*

displaying information on a plurality of windows so that all the important information displayed

in various windows can be concurrently viewed; see column 1-3 and Figs. 3-4; either on the

overlapped windows with the invisible window technique or in tiled windows on the same display

surface or in multiple display surfaces; see Janssen column 1-2);

Changing the second contracted display window and the second display apparatus to

present the third screen information thereon in response to an operation to the information

processing apparatus (*see Background of the Invention wherein the cited reference teaches that*

the windows on the desktop can be organized in a variety of different ways including the tiled

windows so that the contents of each window are totally visible to the operator. Janssen regards

the tiled windows as prior art teaching which is prior to Janssen's invention. Janssen taught

more advanced technique of invisible windows for the overlapped windows to solve the problem

of the limited screen space. However, Janssen also teaches the tiled windows of a larger screen

*surface or **multiple screen surfaces**; see column 2, lines 1-10. Janssen teaches resizing or*

moving windows so that the windows are not overlapped. Although Janssen focuses on the

invisible windows of the overlapped windows, Janssen aims to solve the prior art problems of the

limited screen space for presenting large pieces of information using the multiple windows. This

does not preclude Janssen from teaching non-overlapped windows since tiled windows are non-

overlapped and overlapped windows can be moved and resized so that they are not overlapped.

*Moreover, windows may be displayed in **multiple screen surfaces as commonly known the***

computer art. The plurality of windows are displayed on multiple display surfaces are known

***in the computer art. See column 2, lines 1-10 of Janssen.** The cited reference discloses*

displaying information on a plurality of windows so that all the important information displayed

in various windows can be concurrently viewed; see column 1-3 and Figs. 3-4; either on the

overlapped windows with the invisible window technique or in tiled windows on the same display

surface or in multiple display surfaces; see Janssen column 1-2).

However, Janssen does not explicitly disclose the claim limitation of "presenting first

screen information on both a first contracted display window of the plurality of contracted

display windows and the main display window."

DeStefano discloses the claim limitation of presenting first screen information on both a first contracted display window of the plurality of contracted display windows and the main display window (See DeStefano Fig. 23).

It would have been obvious to have incorporated DeStefano's system to relate the first screen information for the plurality of different windows in the multiple windowing apparatus of Janssen because Janssen suggests providing **multiple screen surfaces** to provide enough space to display all of the required data and one window may contain a geographic view of the airspace in which aircraft are plotted on the display according to *their current position* based on radar reports and another window may have a dynamically changing table summarizing details about each aircraft including information such as current speed and *altitude*; Janssen column 1-3) and therefore suggesting the claim limitation of displaying the same altitude information about an aircraft on the multiple windows.

One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because the information presented in different windows can be related by the lens of DeStefano (column 17, lines 40-45) and the same information can be displayed in different windows (Janssen column 1-3).

However, Janssen and DeStefano do not explicitly disclose the claim limitation of "presenting third screen information on a third contracted display window of the plurality of contracted display windows and changing the second contracted display window and the second display apparatus to present the third screen information thereon in response to an operation to the information processing apparatus".

Berman discloses the claim limitation of presenting third screen information on a third

contracted display window of the plurality of contracted display windows (*by the drag and drop*

operation in which the image in the main image display window to be interchanged with the

image in the contracted display window; column 8, lines 39-56); presenting the same screen

information on both a second contracted display window and another display apparatus

(*rearrange the images on the canvas of the monitors by the drag and drop operation; column 8,*

lines 39-56); presenting screen information on third contracted display windows other than the

first and second contracted display windows (*using the drag and drop function to drag display*

information for one window to another window on the same display or on a different display; see

Berman column 10, lines 39-67 and column 1-25 and column 15-17); and a changing the second

contracted display window and the second display apparatus to present the third screen

information thereon in response to an operation to the information processing apparatus (*using*

the drag and drop function to drag display information for one window to another window on

the same display or on a different display; see Berman column 10, lines 39-67 and column 1-25;

column 15-17).

It would have been obvious to have incorporated Berman's image manipulation system to

drag and drop image information from one window to another into the multiple windowing

apparatus of Janssen and DeStefano because Janssen suggests providing **multiple screen**

surfaces to provide enough space to display all of the required data; Janssen column 1-3 and a

GUI interface allowing the operator to manage the windows on the display for manipulating the

data displayed on the windows (Janssen column 1-3).

DeStefano teaches concurrently displaying information on separate windows and linking

the information displayed on separate windows in which cutting, copying and pasting operations

are supported by the authoring tool 90 (DeStefano column 42, lines 59-67column 43, lines 1-16)

and therefore suggesting the claim limitation of copying information from one window to

another window.

One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this to improve

safety critical applications since it permits the operator to maintain maximum awareness of the

main safety critical situation window, while still providing immediate access to the other

information necessary for the operator to perform his task (Janssen column 2, lines 40-50).

One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because the

information presented in different windows can be related by the lens of DeStefano (column 17,

lines 40-45) and the same information can be copied from one window and pasted to another

window (DeStefano column 42, lines 59-67column 43, lines 1-16).

Claims 2-4:

The claim 2 (3, 4) encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 1 except

additional claim limitation of dragging and dropping the third screen information presented on

the third contracted display window to the second contracted display window. However, Berman

further discloses the claim limitation of dragging and dropping the third screen information

presented on the third contracted display window to the second contracted display window

(*using the drag and drop function to drag display information for one window to another*

window on the same display or on a different display; see Berman column 10, lines 39-67 and

column 1-25; column 15-17).

Claims 5-8:

The claims 5-8 are subject to the same rationale of rejection set forth in the claims 1-4.

Claims 9-12:

The claims 9-12 are subject to the same rationale of rejection set forth in the claims 1-4.

Re Claims 13, 17, and 21:

Janssen further discloses the main display window encompassing a majority of the

display apparatus (column 1, lines 55-65).

Re Claims 14, 18, and 22:

Janssen further discloses the tiled windows or resizing and moving the windows so that

the second and third contracted windows being the same size (Janssen column 1, lines 19-25 and

column 2, lines 1-15).

Re Claims 15, 19, and 23:

Janssen further discloses the second and third contracted display windows being arranged

along the periphery of the main display window by using the tiled windows or resizing and

moving the windows (Janssen column 1, lines 19-25 and column 2, lines 1-15).

Re Claims 16, 20 and 24:

Janssen and Berman disclose displaying screen information on multiple screen surfaces

(Janssen column 2, lines 1-15 and Berman column 10, lines 39-67) and thus the same screen

information is displayed on both the second contracted display window of the first screen surface

and a second screen surface. Since the sizes of the multiple screen surfaces are different, the

screen information are displayed in different scales in view of the inherent nature of the display

resolutions associated with the different display devices (Janssen column 2, lines 1-15 and

Berman column 10, lines 39-67).

Re Claims 25-27:

Janssen teaches or suggests a method for displaying a plurality of pieces of screen

information on a plurality of display apparatuses, comprising:

Partitioning the screen of a first display apparatus into a main display window and a

plurality of contracted display windows (*See Figs. 2-4;* *see Background of the Invention wherein*

the cited reference teaches that the windows on the desktop can be organized in a variety of

different ways including the tiled windows so that the contents of each window are totally visible

to the operator) in a manner such that the windows do not overlap each other (*see Background of*

the Invention wherein the cited reference teaches that the windows on the desktop can be

organized in a variety of different ways including the tiled windows so that the contents of each

window are totally visible to the operator. To concurrently view all the important information

displayed in various windows, e.g., in air traffic control, the focus of the radar operator is on the

main situation display window where the operator is tracking the movement of aircraft through

the radar plots displayed in the window. The operator also needs to regularly be able to view

additional information about the aircraft, weather conditions as displayed in other windows. The

method allows the operator to perform his task while at the same time not obscuring other

windows which are essential to perform the task; column 1, lines 38-67 and column 2, lines 1-

50; in column 3, lines 11-30, the cited reference discloses the contents of the window are

exposed when the cursor moves into the area of the window when in "normal" mode and the

contents of the window are exposed in the manner described above for a specified period of time

in "timed" mode);

Presenting first screen information on both a first contracted display window of the

plurality of contracted display windows and the main display window (*see Background of the*

Invention wherein the cited reference teaches that the windows on the desktop can be organized

in a variety of different ways including the tiled windows so that the contents of each window are

totally visible to the operator. *Janssen regards the tiled windows as prior art teaching which is*

prior to Janssen's invention. Janssen taught more advanced technique of invisible windows for

the overlapped windows to solve the problem of the limited screen space. However, Janssen also

teaches the tiled windows of a larger screen surface or multiple screen surface; see column 2,

lines 1-10. Janssen teaches resizing or moving windows so that the windows are not overlapped.

Although Janssen focuses on the invisible windows of the overlapped windows, Janssen aims to

solve the prior art problems of the limited screen space for presenting large pieces of

information using the multiple windows. This does not preclude Janssen from teaching non-

overlapped windows since tiled windows are non-overlapped and overlapped windows can be

moved and resized so that they are not overlapped. Moreover, windows may be displayed in

multiple screen surfaces as commonly known the computer art);

Presenting second screen information on both a second contracted display window of the

plurality of contracted display windows and a second display apparatus (*see Background of the*

Invention wherein the cited reference teaches that the windows on the desktop can be organized

in a variety of different ways including the tiled windows so that the contents of each window are

totally visible to the operator. Janssen regards the tiled windows as prior art teaching which is

prior to Janssen's invention. Janssen taught more advanced technique of invisible windows for

the overlapped windows to solve the problem of the limited screen space. However, Janssen also

*teaches the tiled windows of a larger screen surface or **multiple screen surfaces**; see column 2,*

lines 1-10. Janssen teaches resizing or moving windows so that the windows are not overlapped.

Although Janssen focuses on the invisible windows of the overlapped windows, Janssen aims to

solve the prior art problems of the limited screen space for presenting large pieces of

information using the multiple windows. This does not preclude Janssen from teaching non-

overlapped windows since tiled windows are non-overlapped and overlapped windows can be

moved and resized so that they are not overlapped. Moreover, windows may be displayed in

multiple screen surfaces as commonly known the computer art);

Presenting third screen information on a third contracted display window of the plurality

of contracted display windows (*see Background of the Invention wherein the cited reference*

teaches that the windows on the desktop can be organized in a variety of different ways including

the tiled windows so that the contents of each window are totally visible to the operator. Janssen

regards the tiled windows as prior art teaching which is prior to Janssen's invention. Janssen

taught more advanced technique of invisible windows for the overlapped windows to solve the

problem of the limited screen space. However, Janssen also teaches the tiled windows of a larger

*screen surface or **multiple screen surfaces**; see column 2, lines 1-10. Janssen teaches resizing or*

moving windows so that the windows are not overlapped. Although Janssen focuses on the

invisible windows of the overlapped windows, Janssen aims to solve the prior art problems of the

limited screen space for presenting large pieces of information using the multiple windows. This does not preclude Janssen from teaching non-overlapped windows since tiled windows are non-overlapped and overlapped windows can be moved and resized so that they are not overlapped. Moreover, windows may be displayed in **multiple screen surfaces as commonly known the computer art. The plurality of windows are displayed on multiple display surfaces are known in the computer art. See column 2, lines 1-10 of Janssen.** *The cited reference discloses displaying information on a plurality of windows so that all the important information displayed in various windows can be concurrently viewed; see column 1-3 and Figs. 3-4; either on the overlapped windows with the invisible window technique or in tiled windows on the same display surface or in multiple display surfaces; see Janssen column 1-2);*

Changing at least one of (1) both the second contracted display window and the second display apparatus to present the third screen information thereon; or (2) both the first contracted display and the main display window to present the third screen information thereon, in response to an operation to the information processing apparatus (*see Background of the Invention wherein the cited reference teaches that the windows on the desktop can be organized in a variety of different ways including the tiled windows so that the contents of each window are totally visible to the operator.* *Janssen regards the tiled windows as prior art teaching which is prior to Janssen's invention. Janssen taught more advanced technique of invisible windows for the overlapped windows to solve the problem of the limited screen space. However, Janssen also teaches the tiled windows of a larger screen surface or* **multiple screen surfaces;** *see column 2, lines 1-10. Janssen teaches resizing or moving windows so that the windows are not overlapped. Although Janssen focuses on the invisible windows of the overlapped windows, Janssen aims to*

solve the prior art problems of the limited screen space for presenting large pieces of

information using the multiple windows. This does not preclude Janssen from teaching non-

overlapped windows since tiled windows are non-overlapped and overlapped windows can be

moved and resized so that they are not overlapped. Moreover, windows may be displayed in

multiple screen surfaces as commonly known the computer art. The plurality of windows are

displayed on multiple display surfaces are known in the computer art. See column 2, lines 1-10

of Janssen. *The cited reference discloses displaying information on a plurality of windows so*

that all the important information displayed in various windows can be concurrently viewed; see

column 1-3 and Figs. 3-4; either on the overlapped windows with the invisible window technique

or in tiled windows on the same display surface or in multiple display surfaces; see Janssen

column 1-2).

However, Janssen does not explicitly disclose the claim limitation of "presenting first

screen information on both a first contracted display window of the plurality of contracted

display windows and the main display window."

DeStefano discloses the claim limitation of presenting first screen information on both a

first contracted display window of the plurality of contracted display windows and the main

display window (See DeStefano Fig. 23).

It would have been obvious to have incorporated DeStefano's system to relate the first

screen information for the plurality of different windows in the multiple windowing apparatus of

Janssen because Janssen suggests providing **multiple screen surfaces** to provide enough space

to display all of the required data and one window may contain a geographic view of the airspace

in which aircraft are plotted on the display according to *their current position* based on radar

reports and another window may have a dynamically changing table summarizing details about

each aircraft including information such as current speed and *altitude*; Janssen column 1-3) and

therefore suggesting the claim limitation of displaying the same altitude information about an

aircraft on the multiple windows.

One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because the

information presented in different windows can be related by the lens of DeStefano (column 17,

lines 40-45) and the same information can be displayed in different windows (Janssen column 1-

3).

However, Janssen and DeStefano do not explicitly disclose the claim limitation of

"presenting third screen information on a third contracted display window of the plurality of

contracted display windows and Changing at least one of (1) both the second contracted display

window and the second display apparatus to present the third screen information thereon; or (2)

both the first contracted display and the main display window to present the third screen

information thereon, in response to an operation to the information processing apparatus".

Berman discloses the claim limitation of presenting third screen information on a third

contracted display window of the plurality of contracted display windows (*by the drag and drop*

operation in which the image in the main image display window to be interchanged with the

image in the contracted display window; column 8, lines 39-56); presenting the same screen

information on both a second contracted display window and another display apparatus

(*rearrange the images on the canvas of the monitors by the drag and drop operation; column 8,*

lines 39-56); presenting screen information on third contracted display windows other than the

first and second contracted display windows (*using the drag and drop function to drag display information for one window to another window on the same display or on a different display; see Berman column 10, lines 39-67 and column 1-25 and column 15-17*); and changing at least one of (1) both the second contracted display window and the second display apparatus to present the third screen information thereon; or (2) both the first contracted display and the main display window to present the third screen information thereon, in response to an operation to the information processing apparatus (*using the drag and drop function to drag display information for one window to another window on the same display or on a different display; see Berman column 10, lines 39-67 and column 1-25; column 15-17*).

Berman discloses in column 8, lines 25-40 a drag and drop image manipulation in which the user may engage the cursor with a persistent click of the left mouse button and virtually pick up and move the active image or stack of images unto another location on the image display monitor. Berman discloses in column 10, line 39 through column 11, line 2,using the drag and drop image manipulation to rearrange the images A-D displayed on two-monitor device. Berman discloses in column 14, lines 1-25 performing one of a plurality of image manipulation functions associated with each of the regions within the activated image window and executing a selected one of the image manipulation functions within the activated image display window wherein the images or image regions are displayed in a plurality of display monitors as shown in Figs. 3A-11C.

It would have been obvious to have incorporated Berman's image manipulation system to drag and drop image information from one window to another into the multiple windowing apparatus of Janssen and DeStefano because Janssen suggests providing **multiple screen**

surfaces to provide enough space to display all of the required data; Janssen column 1-3 and a GUI interface allowing the operator to manage the windows on the display for **manipulating the data displayed on the windows** (Janssen column 1-3).

DeStefano teaches concurrently displaying information on separate windows and linking the information displayed on separate windows in which **cutting, copying and pasting operations are supported by the authoring tool 90** (DeStefano column 42, lines 59-67column 43, lines 1-16) and therefore suggesting the claim limitation of copying information from one window to another window.

One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this to improve safety critical applications since it permits the operator to maintain maximum awareness of the main safety critical situation window, while still providing immediate access to the other information necessary for the operator to perform his task (Janssen column 2, lines 40-50).

One of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because the information presented in different windows can be related by the lens of DeStefano (column 17, lines 40-45) and the same information can be copied from one window and pasted to another window (DeStefano column 42, lines 59-67column 43, lines 1-16).

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).
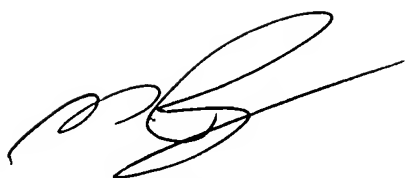
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,   .

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this

final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Jin-Cheng Wang whose telephone number is (571) 272-7665.

The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 - 6:30 (Mon-Thu).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Mike Razavi can be reached on (571) 272-7664. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

jcw

MICHAEL RAZAVI
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER